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BULLETIN
OF THE
TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB

NOVEMBER 1900

New Species of Fungi from various Localities

By J. B. ELLIS & B. M. EVERHART

Asterina agaves E. & E.

On *Agave atrovirens*, Apam, Mexico, April, 1900 (Professor Wm. Trelease, no. 194).

Perithecia in suborbicular groups .5–1 cm. across, superficial, subglobose, 80–100 μ in diameter, astomous: asci obovate, 50–60 \times 20 μ : sporidia crowded-biseriate, clavate oblong, uniseptate near the broader end, constricted at the septum, ends obtuse, 15–27 \times 6–8 μ .

Between and around the perithecia the leaf is thinly clothed with short, brown, subfasciculate hairs.

Dothidella heucherae E. & E.

On living leaves of *Heuchera cylindrica*, Waitesburg, Wash., Mar. 11, 1900 (R. M. Horner, no. 1418).

Forming a thin, suborbicular, black crust on the upper surface of the leaf, .5–1 cm. diameter and becoming more or less distinctly bullate and surrounded by a narrow, reddish-purple zone: ascigerous cells (perithecia) globose, small, 80–100 μ , numerous, monostichous, buried in the stroma the surface of which is roughened by the erumpent ostiola: asci sessile, oblong-cylindrical, 22–35 \times 8–10 μ : sporidia biseriate, oblong, hyaline, 3–4-nucleate, then uniseptate in the middle but scarcely constricted, 15–20 \times 3–3.5 μ .

Phyllosticta heucherae E. & E., Am. Nat. **31**: 428. 1897, is the spermogonial stage of this.

Urocystis gei E. & E.

On leaves of *Geum ciliatum* Pursh, Waitesburg, Wash., May 7, 1900 (Robert M. Horner, no. 1430).

Sori epiphyllous, bullate, elongated, .5–1 cm. long, opening along the middle as in *U. anemones*, formed by the inflated epidermis; central spores paler, subglobose, 12–16 μ diam.; peripheral spores darker, slightly granular-roughened, globose, 10 μ diam., or ovate, 10 \times 6–7 μ .

Puccinia bicolor E. & E.

On leaves of *Hieracium Scouleri* Hook., Waitesburg, Wash., May 7, 1900 (Robert M. Horner, no. 1433).

Mostly hypophyllous but also amphigenous. Teleutospore sori small (.25–.5 mm.), subcuticular straw-yellow, flat and scale-like at first, gregarious and subconfluent on pallid, subindefinite, orbicular, subconfluent spots 3–5 mm. diam. The central sori soon become black and thickened and burst the cuticle which, however, still partly envelops them. Teleutospores clavate- or obovate-oblong, smooth, upper cell subglobose, the epispore strongly thickened above, often subtruncate and almost opaque, lower cell mostly narrowed to the stout pedicel which is of about the same length as the spore, which is distinctly constricted.

Very different from *P. hieracii*.

Phyllosticta similispora Ell. & Davis.

On *Solidago rigida*, Racine, Wis., Sept., 1898 (Davis, no. 984).

Epiphyllous, spots small, scattered, black, convex, 1–2 mm. diam., sometimes confluent, without any definite border resembling small black swellings on the leaf; perithecia prominent, black, 100–150 μ diam., 1–6 on a spot; sporules almost exactly like those of *P. sphaeropsispora* E. & E. on *Solidago confinis* from California, obovate-elliptical, shaped much like apple seeds, some of them globose (perhaps because seen endwise).

The California species is on large, 1 cm., thin, white spots with a narrow but distinct margin.

Phyllosticta smilacis E. & E.

On leaves of *Smilax*, Oldtown, Me. (Prof. F. L. Harvey). Common also around Newfield, N. J., and sent from various other sections.

Spots brick-color, round, .5-1 cm. diam. with a sharply defined border, often paler in the center; sporules oblong-elliptical or broad-fusoid, $15-20 \times 7-9 \mu$.

This has been observed on various smooth-leaved species of *Smilax*, for twenty years or more, but it does not appear to have been described. Specimens occur with uniseptate spores (*Ascochyta*) but usually there is no septum.

Phoma zeicola E. & E.

On dead leaves of *Zea Mays*, Tuskegee, Ala., July, 1897 (Geo. W. Carver, no. 259).

Perithecia innate, thickly but evenly scattered, visible on both sides of the leaf, $80-100 \mu$ diam.; sporules fusoid-oblong or oblong-elliptical, $4.5-5.5 \times 1.5 \mu$.

Phoma orthosticha E. & E.

On leaves of *Typha latifolia*, Orono, Maine, October, 1899 (P. L. Ricker).

Perithecia subcuticular, minute ($40-50 \mu$), arranged in narrow strips 3-6 mm. long between the nerves of the leaf; sporules oblong-elliptical, minute, $2.5-3 \times .75-1 \mu$.

Comes near *P. gyneriicola* Cke., but that has the perithecia scattered or gregarious. Differs from *P. typharum* Sacc. and *P. serialis* Pat. in the size and shape of the sporules.

Sphaeropsis nubilosa E. & B.

On bark of exposed root of *Fraxinus viridis*, Rooks Co., Kansas, (Bartholomew, no. 2772).

Gregarious, superficial, forming a round, black patch 1 cm. or more across. Perithecia globose or slightly depressed-globose, with the base only slightly sunk in the bark, $300-400 \mu$ diam. with a papilliform ostium; sporules oblong-elliptical $15-20 \times 7-8 \mu$.

Differs from *S. bififormis* Pk. and *S. Pennsylvanica* B. & C. in its superficial growth. This can not be confounded with *Diplodia rhizogena* E. & B. which has the same habitat.

Hendersonia kalmicola E. & B.

On dead twigs of *Kalmia latifolia* killed by fire a year ago. Newfield, N. J., May 20, 1900.

Perithecia 2-3 lying side by side in the blackened substance of the bark which is split longitudinally and slightly raised, the papilliform ostiola being visible in the narrow chinks; sporules elliptical or slightly obovate, 3-septate, pale brown, $12-15 \times 6-8 \mu$, on slender pedicels about 15μ long.

SEPTORIA MEGASPORA Speg. ? Fung. Arg. Pug. 1, 188

Kellermannia mutica E. & E. in herb.

On leaves of *Yucca filifera*, Monterey, Mexico, March, 1900, and on leaves of *Agave Lechngrulle*, Peyotes, Mexico, April, 1900 (Dr. Wm. Trelease).

Perithecia scattered, sunk in the substance of the leaf, .5-1 mm. diam., raising and throwing off a circular piece off the cuticle directly over them: sporules clavate-cylindrical, hyaline, multi-septate, scarcely constricted, $70-100 \times 8-10 \mu$, attenuated above to an obtuse point, sessile, fasciculate.

Differs from Spegazini's description in the multiseptate spores and might properly be placed in the genus *Phleospora*.

Septoria annua E. & E.

On partly dead leaves and culms of *Poa annua*, London, Canada, May, 1900 (J. Dearness).

Perithecia scattered, black, depressed-globose, pierced above, $75-110 \mu$ diam.; sporules abundant, filiform, mostly attenuated below, nucleolate, hyaline, $30-40 \times 1.5 \mu$, slightly curved. Comes very near *S. tenella* C. & E.

Septoria cylindrica E. & E.

On *Anemone cylindrica*, Bozeman, Montana, July, 1878 (J. W. Blankenship, no. 78).

Perithecia hypophyllous, globose, $100-110 \mu$ diam., black, erumpent, scattered on pallid, indefinite spots; sporules fusoid-cylindrical, moderately curved, $25-35 \times 2.5-3 \mu$, 3-(pseudo-)septate, nucleate at first.

Melanconium angustum E. & E.

On dead hickory limb, Newfield, N. J., Feb., 1900.

Acervuli minute, raising the epidermis into small pustules, then erumpent, often compressed; conidia oblong, olive-brown, 2-3-nucleate, straight or nearly so, $12-16 \times 4-5.5 \mu$, narrower and darker than in *M. pallidum* Pk., and acervuli smaller.

Melanconiopsis E. & E., gen. nov.

This is *Melanconium* with the cellular stroma of *Cytispora*, and with the spores of *Melanconium*. Doubtless the stylosporous stage of *Melanconis* or *Massariovalsia*.

Melanconiopsis inquinans E. & E.

On dead limbs of *Acer dasycarpum*, Louisville, Kansas, May, 1900 (Bartholomew, no. 2519).

Stroma sunken in the bark, which is raised into pustules and blackened by the ejected spores; cells 6–10, globose, circinate, about .5 mm. diam., finally confluent, their slender necks convergent and united above in a single papilliform or short-cylindrical, erumpent ostiolum; sporules oblong-elliptical, brown, $20\text{--}30 \times 12\text{--}15 \mu$ on short basidia.

Cylindrosporium ariaefolium E. & E.

On leaves of *Spiraea ariaefolia* Wats., Latah Co., Idaho, July, 1899 (R. M. Horner, no. 1216).

Spots small, 1–2 mm., deep-brown, purplish-brown at first with the margin lighter, numerous, of irregular shape; acervuli epiphyllous, rather large and flat, brown; conidia lunate, nucleate becoming 3-septate above, $30\text{--}45 \times 3.5\text{--}4 \mu$.

Differs from *C. spiraeicolum* E. & E. in the different color of the spots, curved and rather broader spores attenuated towards each end.

In the description of *C. spiraeicolum* the conidia are erroneously stated as $3.5\text{--}5 \mu$ thick, whereas they are mostly only $3\text{--}3.5 \mu$.

Cylindrosporium smilacis E. & E.

On *Smilax* sp., Tuskegee, Ala., July, 1897 (Geo. W. Carver).

Spots ferruginous-brown, 4–5 mm. diam., orbicular or partly limited by the veinlets of the leaf, sometimes with a narrow, darker colored border; acervuli epiphyllous, covered by the cuticle, $80\text{--}110 \mu$ diam., conidia discharged in little white heaps, curved, 3-septate, hyaline, $20\text{--}30 \times 2.5 \mu$.

Pestalozzia bicolor E. & E.

On dead leaves of *Salix* sp., Tuskegee, Ala., Dec., 1897 (G. W. Carver, no. 387).

Acervuli amphigenous, subcuticular, scattered and here and there subcespitose, small, raising the cuticle into little yellowish-

white pustules which become darker. Conidia fusoid-oblong, 4-septate, three inner cells brown, terminal cells conical and hyaline, the colored part $13-15 \times 5-7 \mu$, or including the terminal cells $20-22 \mu$ long; crest of 3-5 spreading, hyaline bristles $13-15 \mu$ long.

The light colored acervuli are all that distinguish this from *P. guepini* Desm.

PESTALOTZIA COCOLOBAE E. & E. Bot. Series Field Columbian Museum, 1:

Specimens of this species sent from southern Florida by H. H. Hume on the same host as the Yucatan specimen (*Cocoloba uvifera*) have spores only $3.5-4 \mu$ wide or exceptionally 5μ , making it altogether probable that *P. cocolobae* is only a form of *P. guepini* Desm.

SEPTORIA FULVESCENS Ell. & Halst. Bull. Torr. Club, 27: 57.
1900

This name should be **S. flavescens**. There is already a *Septoria fulvescens* Sacc. on *Lathyrus*. See Sacc. Syll. Fung. 3: 110.

Ramularia brevipes E. & E.

On leaves of *Monarda Clinopodia*? Tuskegee, Ala., May, 1897 (Geo. W. Carver, no. 224).

Hypophyllous. Appearing at first as pale indefinite spots which soon become confluent over the greater part of the leaf and gray from the abundant conidia, and the leaf finally becomes brown and dead: conidia filiform, nucleolate, hyaline, mostly curved, $30-60 \times 2-2.5$, arising from short, fasciculate, elliptical or short cylindrical, $8-12 \times 3-4 \mu$, basidia being hardly more than elongated cells of the proligerous layer.

No indications of any *Entyloma* were observed in connection with this.

RAMULARIA AGOSERIDIS E. & E., in Ell. & Evrht. N. A. F. 3079

On *Agoseris pulchella*, Berkeley, Calif. (Blasdale) and on *Troximon grandiflorum*, Waitesburg, Wash., May, 1900 (Robert M. Horner, no. 1437).

Spots definite, often terminal or marginal, dirty brown, .5-1 cm. diameter, hyphae amphigenous, in compact, punctiform tufts, simple,

mostly straight, continuous, often attenuated above and subdentate, $20-25 \times 4 \mu$, hyaline, conidia oblong or cylindrical, hyaline, nucleate, obtuse, $12-22 \times 5-6 \mu$.

This was issued in N. A. F. but as far as we can find has not heretofore been described.

Ramularia sphaerioides E. & E.

On living leaves of *Thermopsis montana* Gray, Waitesburg, Wash., May, 1900 (Robert M. Horner, no. 1458).

Hypophyllous, on small (1-2 mm.) irregular pallid spots which finally become more definite and rusty-brown above; hyphae densely fasciculate in small sphaeroid tufts $75-80 \mu$ diameter of a slaty-gray color, the single hyphae $20-30 \times 2-2.5 \mu$, septulate and smoky hyaline, subdentate above, conidia ovate-elliptical, uniseptate, slightly roughened, filled with small nuclei, $12-22 \times 7-10 \mu$.

Differs from typical *Ramularia*.

Cercospora phyllitidis Hume

On *Polypodium Phyllitidis* L., Hobe Sound, east coast of Florida, March 14, 1900 (H. H. Hume).

Spots brown, of irregular outline, 1-2 cm. diameter: fertile hyphae, brown, sparingly septate, undulate, $60-80 \times 3.5-4 \mu$, in dense, spreading tufts thickly scattered over the spots on both sides of the leaf but more abundant below, conidia lanceolate, 3-5-septate, hyaline, $40-80 \times 3-3.5 \mu$.

Cercospora smilacinae E. & E.

On leaves of *Smilacina sessilifolia* Nutt., Latah Co., Idaho, July, 1899 (Robert M. Horner, no. 1293).

Spots amphigenous, oblong-elliptical, $2-4 \times 1-2$ mm., grayish-white, bounded by a red line; fertile hyphae mostly epiphyllous, very short, $10-12 \times 3 \mu$, crowded in dense tufts $35-50 \mu$ diameter which are soon obscured by a subcrustaceous, black mycelium occupying the center of the spots. The tufts of hyphae also appear on dead areas of the leaf outside the spots, arranged in a seriate manner between the nerves of the leaf: conidia filiform, subundulate or slightly curved, $40-60 \times 2.5 \mu$, greenish or yellowish-hyaline, with a single pseudoseptum near the middle, exceptionally 2-3 pseudoseptate. The fertile hyphae are hyaline with a brownish tint below.

***Cercospora colubrina* E. & E.**

On leaves of *Solidago salsuginosus*, Columbia Co., Washington, July, 1897 (R. M. Horner, no. 1354).

Amphigenous, on round or subelongated, definite white spots 1–2 mm. diameter thickly scattered over the leaves, reminding one of the skin of a spotted snake or lizard: hyphae in minute closely crowded tufts in the center of the spots, cespitose, hyaline, delicate, $22\text{--}25 \times 1.5 \mu$, entire or slightly toothed above, continuous: conidia filiform, straight or slightly curved, $30\text{--}40 \times 1\text{--}1.25 \mu$, hyaline, straight or slightly curved, faintly nucleolate.

Distinct from *C. nivea* E. & B., or *C. nivosa* E. & E. in its distinct white spots and less robust habit. *C. cana* Sacc. is also different.